



SOUTHERN HARDWOODS
FOR
PANELING AND INTERIOR
WOODWORK





For the informal and the rustic, character-marked Southern hardwoods are unexcelled.

Foreword

No region of North America is so amply endowed with a wealth of fine hardwoods as the South. This broad belt of America's most productive hardwood forest area stretches from East Texas to Maryland. Out of the mountains, but including the rolling uplands, rich river deltas, and coastal swamps and bayous, the region combines soil and climatic factors which produce superb hardwoods for a multitude of uses.

Historically, the hardwoods have been used where beauty is important. It has been the rich coloring, intriguing grain and distinctive loveliness of the Southern hardwoods which have caused them to be in such demand for beautiful wood products. In other properties, too, Southern hardwoods have excelled. Now these fine hardwoods are available for wood interiors. In abundant supply and obtainable from many sources, Southern hardwoods will add warmth and beauty to any home from the modest to the elegant.

The purpose of this brochure is to present facts about the Southern hardwoods so that more Americans can live with and enjoy their beauty and practicality. Several species referred to herein are less widely known than others for interior use. This fact in no way reflects on the properties of the wood but merely indicates that past use practices have tended to limit some woods to certain products without regard to all their physical and esthetic properties. That the Southern hardwoods offer exciting versatility for interiors is graphically illustrated on the pages that follow.



Rancho brick and red oak are combined in this room to radiate warmth and friendliness.

CHOOSING THE PROPER SOUTHERN HARDWOOD

Because of the range of properties inherent in the hardwoods of the South, it is possible to choose one or more species that will meet even the most exacting requirements. Suitability of a hardwood for a specified use in the building may be dependent upon: (1) the physical and mechanical properties of the wood; (2) its quality, texture and grain characteristics affecting its appearance; and (3) the style of architecture and interior effects sought by the architect, decorator or homeowner. Consideration of these factors will result in the selection of the Southern hardwood species that will answer each use requirement perfectly.



Character-marked Southern maple brings nature's limitless charm into this executive office.

SOUTHERN HARDWOOD WALL PANELING



Southern hospitality is the keynote of this room paneled in color-rich, character-marked magnolia.

Certain Southern hardwoods have been used for wall paneling for many years and their distinctive beauty graces many fine homes in America today. Most of the solid hardwood paneling used in the past was a custom made product and costs were naturally high. This fact alone served to limit the use of hardwoods for wall finishes. At the same time architects and homeowners were usually rather restrictive as to the kinds of hardwoods which would be acceptable for wood interiors. All of this is rapidly changing, however, and now a variety of beautiful hardwoods is available for decorative purposes at prices within the reach of nearly everyone who can afford to own a home.

Recent developments in the field of hardwood paneling production methods, as well as a widespread awakening to the fact that true wood beauty is not limited to a few species, have been responsible for the rapidly expanding demand for a great many of the Southern hardwoods for interiors. Today numerous excellent hardwood species are available as solid wall paneling from an ever-increasing number of sources. Long time favorites such as oak and ash are now obtainable from many manufacturers as stock items. Added to these hardwoods are others now equally available to provide variety and flexibility to the popular trend toward more warmth and textured beauty in home and office interiors. Architects, decorators and homeowners are finding that Southern hardwoods offer more versatility for interior wall effects than has ever been previously possible. Not only have these hardwoods introduced new color tones and grain patterns, but they have provided relief from the common types of wall finishing materials.

By using Southern hardwoods, almost any interior decorative scheme can be achieved. Recent experiences have shown that the characteristics of Southern hardwoods are sufficiently diverse to satisfy virtually every taste. In fact, for the first time American homeowners can now choose solid hardwood wall paneling according to each individual preference for color, texture, and grain pattern.

Aside from the variable esthetic properties characteristic of Southern hardwoods as a group, many additional advantages accrue in the use of these woods. Hardwoods are in themselves prestige woods—their presence in any room enhances the distinctiveness of the home.

Experience has shown that given a choice the great majority of American homeowners will choose hardwoods for wall paneling. This reaction can be attributed to the fact that hardwoods alone combine the unusual properties of strength, quality and exquisite beauty. No other group of woods possesses these distinctive qualities to such a degree as the Southern hardwoods.



Handsomely durable yet warmly reassuring is this doctor's waiting room of Southern white ash.

INTERIOR TRIM AND MOULDINGS

Hardwood mouldings and trim are becoming increasingly popular for many kinds of interiors. In general, hardwood trim and mouldings are specified for: rooms where solid hardwood paneling or other hardwood wall finishing materials are used; interior trim to complement hardwood cabinets and casework in all rooms including kitchens; numerous other structures where the natural warmth and beauty of fine hardwoods is desired to add liveability to interiors.

Where wall surfaces are paneled with Southern hardwoods it is usually desirable to specify the same wood for mouldings and trim. Paneling manufacturers generally produce all the necessary mouldings in one or more of the standard and popular patterns. Special patterns and more elaborate mouldings are sometimes available on order from the manufacturer or they may be run to pattern by a good local millwork firm. Except where economy is secondary, the most satisfactory method is to specify mouldings known to be available with the paneling.

In many instances it is possible to employ moulding and trim of species other than that used for wall paneling with satisfactory results. If it is necessary to use mouldings of a species other than that used for paneling or cabinet work, the selection should be based primarily on the appearance of the grain. Generally, fine grained woods as listed in this brochure may be used interchangeably and the coarse grained hardwoods may also be mixed rather satisfactorily. Color differences may occur in some cases but such variations can usually be minimized with the use of stains or pigmented finishes. Softwood sash and millwork may also be made to blend, color-wise, with most Southern hardwoods by the use of certain finish treatments, but this practice should be avoided as much as possible.

Interior trim and mouldings of Southern hardwoods are being specified today for several reasons. Basically, their expanded use can be attributed to the same reasons which account for the popularity of solid hardwood paneling. Hardwood mouldings and trim help to introduce warmth, beauty and a sense of security into any room. Their use softens the harsh unnaturalness of many interiors while providing durability unequaled by any other materials. Contrary to popular opinion, hardwood trim and mouldings need not be expensive.

PROPERTIES OF SOUTHERN HARDWOODS

The more important physical properties of Southern hardwoods include hardness, ability to stay in place, color, grain and texture, and finishing characteristics.

HARDNESS

Resistance to wear, as in flooring, is dependent upon its hardness and toughness, and upon the size and arrangement of its wood fibers. Harder woods are much less inclined to crush or smash under loads and less likely to scar or mar under conditions of severe usage. Although a high degree of hardness is generally important in flooring, a reasonable degree of hardness is usually satisfactory in trim, paneling and other interior woodwork.

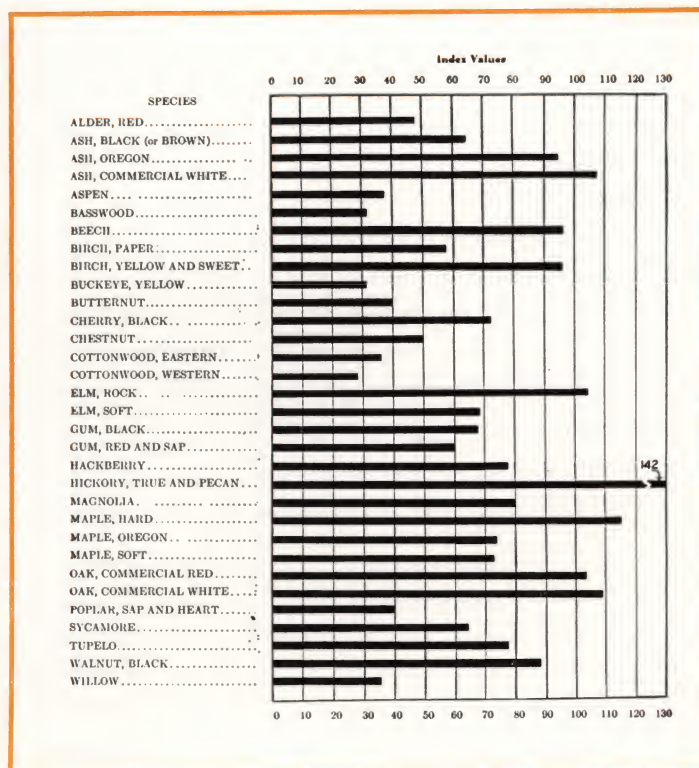
Careful attention to service conditions will help to determine whether a special degree of hardness is essential. Although harder woods may be somewhat more difficult to work with hand tools, the increased use of power tools has largely overcome this factor. In general, the harder the wood the more difficult it is to nail satisfactorily. At the same time, the much higher nail-holding power of the harder woods permits the use of smaller nails. Pre-drilled nail holes, a common practice with modern electric drills, also tend to eliminate the problem of nailing the harder woods.

Chart I shows the comparative hardness of most of the hardwood species available for building interiors. The chart is based on data compiled by the U. S. Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wisconsin. The shorter the bar the softer the wood and, conversely, the longer the bar the harder the wood. The index values are for comparative purposes only and measure several combined mechanical properties. Here can be seen the irrelevance of the term "hardwood" as applied to broad leaf trees. Many hardwood species are, in fact, quite soft and considerably softer than some softwoods.

ABILITY TO STAY IN PLACE

One of the outstanding attributes of wood for building use is that it is not affected by changes in temperature. Wood is hygroscopic, however, and will shrink or swell slightly if allowed to take on or give off moisture. Ability to stay in place is a measure of the change in dimension and shape. Under most conditions a number of the factors which determine this characteristic are compensating.

Changes in dimensions of different hardwoods due to varying conditions of moisture encountered in actual service are small. This situation is explained by the fact that in building



interiors moisture content does not vary materially throughout the year. In addition, the change of moisture content in wood lags behind the change in atmospheric humidity so that extremes in humidity are never reflected in the wood itself.

For building interiors where ability to stay in place is important, changes in dimensions may be minimized by the use of properly kiln dried lumber. In designing interiors consideration should also be given to the minor movement which is bound to occur, particularly where large areas of wood are used. Certain finishes, including water repellent solutions, will tend to lessen the absorption of moisture. For some installations, attention should also be given to the ability of a wood to stay in place. With the above factors in mind, Southern hardwoods can be used satisfactorily for any building interior.

Based upon properties influencing their ability to stay in place, it is possible to classify Southern hardwoods into four groups. The grouping represents an approximate gradation with Group I having the highest ability to stay in place. The spread between groups is hardly discernible in actual use.

Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV
<i>White Ash</i>	<i>Basswood</i>	<i>Beech</i>	<i>Cottonwood</i>
<i>Cherry</i>	<i>Elm</i>	<i>Red Gum</i>	<i>Black Gum</i>
<i>Walnut</i>	<i>Hackberry</i>	<i>Magnolia</i>	<i>Sap Gum</i>
<i>Willow</i>	<i>Soft Maple</i>	<i>Red Oak</i>	<i>Sycamore</i>
	<i>White Oak</i>		<i>Tupelo</i>
	<i>Poplar</i>		

COLOR

The colors possessed by the Southern hardwoods are unusually diverse and beautiful. Color may be an important factor in the selection of wood for certain architectural effects. Color differences also provide greater flexibility for interior decorating and at the same time are in accord with the natural variations in human color tastes.

The desirability for color uniformity or color variation depends on personal preference or the architectural effect desired. Uniformity in color can be obtained by specifying either all heartwood in those species in which it is available or by selecting species with a more uniform color. Color uniformity can also be achieved by certain finishes. For the most part, the natural colorations of wood are preferred as an inherent part of wood beauty.

Southern hardwoods available for building interiors are grouped below with respect to color variations. Group I represents those having little or no variation in color between the heartwood and the sapwood. Group II, slight differences; and Group III, marked differences.

Where color intensity or depth is a factor in selecting a wood for interior finish, the following groupings will also be of assistance. The heartwood of the Group I woods is light, Group II medium, and Group III medium dark.

Group I	Group II	Group III
<i>Basswood</i>	<i>White Ash</i>	<i>Cherry</i>
<i>Cottonwood</i>	<i>Beech</i>	<i>Elm</i>
<i>Black Gum</i>	<i>Soft Maple</i>	<i>Red and Sap Gum</i>
<i>Tupelo</i>	<i>Red Oak</i>	<i>Pecan</i>
<i>Hackberry</i>	<i>White Oak</i>	<i>Magnolia</i>
	<i>Yellow Poplar</i>	<i>Willow</i>
	<i>Sycamore</i>	

GRAIN AND TEXTURE

The elements of wood composition and structure occur in varying combinations and give rise to innumerable pleasing and easily secured variations in appearance and figure of wood. To describe these varying combinations the terms "grain" and "texture" are most frequently used. Technically the two terms are distinct but practically are loosely applied and used interchangeably. To provide simplification to any discussion of the two terms, throughout this booklet grain will refer particularly to appearance of the growth rings while texture will refer to the size and arrangement of the wood elements.

Fine Grained or Close Textured Hardwoods

Basswood
Beech
Black Gum
Magnolia
Maple
Poplar
Sycamore
Tupelo
Cottonwood
Willow

Coarse Grained or Coarse Textured Hardwoods

Ash
Elm
Pecan
Hackberry
Hickory
Oak
Sassafras

Although the character of texture is inherent in different species of hardwoods it may also be influenced by local growing conditions. Factors such as moisture, exposure, competition, soil composition and elevation may influence the texture or rate of growth and density of hardwoods. Contrary to popular opinion, geographic boundaries have little or nothing to do with texture. As the U. S. Forest Service has found in numerous studies, there is a wider variation in hardwood texture and density in any one region than exists when comparing geographic areas. Now that most hardwood lumber is produced from second growth trees in all regions, differences in grain and texture are further minimized. Accordingly, the only certain way to obtain hardwoods meeting definite texture requirements is to know the mills. Many Southern hardwood manufacturers are in a position to ship any texture which may be required.

METHODS OF SAWING

Many of the inherent characteristics of hardwood species may be accentuated or subdued by special methods of sawing the logs into lumber. Most lumber is sawed so that the cut is tangential to the annual growth rings. Boards which are produced by this method of sawing are termed "plain sawed." In certain species and for certain use requirements, hardwood logs may be cut parallel to the radius of the log. Hardwood lumber so produced is called "quarter sawed."

The oaks and sycamore are quarter-sawed largely to bring out their prominent and striking wood-ray patterns. The gums often are quarter-sawed to produce interesting ribbon strip and other effects. Quarter sawing of any wood tends to reduce the lateral movement due to changes in moisture content because radial shrinkage is somewhat less than tangential shrinkage. Longitudinal shrinkage is virtually nil for design purposes regardless of the method of sawing.

NATURAL CHARACTERISTICS

Many Southern hardwoods possess natural characteristics not related to grain which are ideally suited for certain architectural effects. Perhaps the best known example of such growth phenomena is "peck" in cypress. Southern hardwoods with special markings, figures and other natural effects are listed below. Their use adds even further flexibility to the interior effects which may be achieved.

Variegated color tones in figured red gum and willow.

Mineral streaks in oak.

Mineral stain in magnolia and poplar.

Bird pecks in elm, hickory and pecan.

Pin worm holes in oak and maple.

Grub holes in oak.

Knotty to any degree in all hardwoods.

CABINETS AND SPECIAL MILLWORK



Walls and built-ins of Southern white oak
enhance the feeling of restful well-being.

The trend toward more built-in features for the home, office and other buildings has created renewed interest in woods possessing real natural beauty. Southern hardwoods, because of their excellent physical properties and variety of color, grain, and texture, are being specified more and more for such special millwork. All the characteristics which have enabled Southern hardwoods to excel as furniture woods are equally suitable for cabinets and casework.

Most rooms paneled in Southern hardwoods also include some special millwork or cabinet work. In all such instances, the preferred practice is to specify that the architectural woodwork be made of the same kind of wood as the wall paneling. However, this does not preclude the consideration of other hardwoods which, on occasion, may be employed for striking effects.

Not only in the paneled room but throughout the home, office or school, the use of Southern hardwoods for cabinets and special millwork will provide a degree of serviceability, beauty and distinction unmatched by the more conventional materials used for these purposes. Built-in features of bedrooms, children's rooms, libraries or living rooms, when designed and constructed of Southern hardwoods, become fine furnishings which materially enhance property values and complement any decorative plan.

Rapidly rising in favor too is the use of hardwoods in kitchens. The warm and friendly air of a kitchen furnished with cabinetry of hardwoods has proved to be a delightful change from the dazzling clinic-like atmosphere of older kitchens and is extremely appealing to American homeowners today. Architects and builders, too, have found that the use of hardwoods in kitchens has created a high degree of interest and has been a potent force in the sale of many new homes.

For cabinet work in schools, offices, churches, public buildings, etc., the Southern hardwoods will prove ideally suited to any particular decorative scheme or service condition. An outstanding advantage of the hardwoods for architectural woodwork in all such structures is their unusually versatile and beautiful finishing characteristics. Both natural and stain finishes can be applied easily and all finishes are extremely satisfactory from the standpoint of maintenance. No matter where they are used, cabinets and special millwork of hardwoods offer elegance and distinction unlike any other materials.

HOW TO SPECIFY

In preparing specifications for hardwood interiors a few specific points should be kept in mind. Attention to the information included in this brochure, coupled with any details which might be available from the manufacturers of hardwood paneling, will make specifying a simple matter.

SOLID HARDWOOD PANELING:

To specify Southern hardwood paneling adequately, the following details should be considered: *Kind of Wood*:—List the wood according to the standard commercial nomenclature.

Item:—Specify solid hardwood paneling and indicate the quality according to the manufacturer's grade name. In general, hardwood paneling is available in a grade free of natural growth features such as knots, etc., and a knotty or character-marked grade which provides paneling of textured and rustic beauty.

Nominal Size:—Paneling sizes should be specified either according to nominal commercial thicknesses, widths and lengths, or according to size standards set forth by the manufacturer of solid Southern hardwood paneling. Hardwood paneling is most frequently produced in even widths, ranging from four to ten inches. The most popular widths are six and eight inches. Lengths are usually random with minimum lengths or special lengths indicated by the manufacturer.

Pattern:—Specify either the pattern or the working. Most hardwood paneling is center-matched with V-edges on one face. Other patterns may be available from some manufacturers or on special order. Specify end matching if desired, and if available from a certain manufacturer.

Dressed Sizes:—Specify dressed sizes according to commercial standards or to sizes set forth by hardwood paneling manufacturers.

Seasoning:—Although well manufactured hardwood paneling is kiln dried, reference should be made to this requirement in the specification.

Manufacturer:—Give the name of the individual manufacturer of solid Southern hardwood paneling whenever his particular product is desired.

INTERIOR TRIM AND MOULDINGS:

In specifying Southern hardwood mouldings and trim, indicate the kind of wood, the pattern and the item. Unless otherwise specified, mouldings will be free of knots and similar markings. Rustic or character-marked

trim may be available on occasion but the standard practice is to use the clear material regardless of the character of the hardwood wall paneling.

Hardwood moulding patterns can be designated according to the series number or name used by the manufacturer whose product is being specified. Commercial moulding series number may also be used to specify hardwood moulding patterns. Expedience is usually best served and costs minimized if a determination is made of what is locally available before specifying an exact pattern.

CABINETS AND SPECIAL MILLWORK:

In specifying hardwoods for special millwork the significant factor to consider is the quality of the wood components. Accordingly, reference to commercial hardwood grades is seldom if ever necessary. The mill-

work or woodwork plant is thereby free to use whatever grade of hardwood lumber he chooses which will give him the size and quality of cuttings necessary to meet the specification.

Although the majority of special millwork produced in the past has required clear wood, there exists today a strong trend toward knotty, character-marked or textured wood. Quality of cabinet work is not necessarily predicated on the clearness of the wood because careful selection and grading are equally important where naturally marked or rustic appearing wood is specified.

Specifications should indicate the kind of wood and the quality or characteristics required. If a textured or knotty-appearance is desired, specify that sound natural markings of wood growth are to be included in all solid wood components.

WHERE TO BUY:

The major portion of all hardwood lumber produced annually is further manufactured into products such as furniture, flooring, radio and television cabinets, vehicular parts, containers, etc.

Its use for construction purposes is of lesser importance volume-wise, consequently it has not been customary in the past for many retail lumber yards to stock hardwoods.

Today, however, it is possible to obtain not only hardwood paneling and trim but many species of hardwood lumber in medium and large size cities and many of the smaller cities. To find local sources of hardwoods for interiors, consider the larger and more progressive retail lumber yards as well as the millwork manufacturers and hardwood distribution yards. By contacting a few of these firms it is usually possible to locate the hardwood items which are required.

When a particular brand of solid hardwood paneling is preferred, the manufacturer will always be glad to provide the name or names of firms handling his product. Local millwork firms are usually equipped to

produce a variety of hardwood items for interior purposes and should be consulted whenever necessary. *Whatever the requirement, the architect, builder or homeowner can nearly always locate a source of Southern hardwood paneling, mouldings, and lumber by persistence and a determination not to compromise on anything less than quality hardwoods.*

FINISHING

One of the outstanding qualities of hardwoods is their ability to take a variety of beautiful and unusual finishes. These finishing properties have helped to make the hardwoods universally preferred for furniture production. This same finishing ability has a great deal to do with the growing popularity of hardwood interiors.

Of the several factors to be weighed in deciding on the finish treatment, the most important include: cost, amount of natural room light, anticipated furnishings, service conditions and species of hardwood used. Regardless of the finish, however, the initial cost is virtually the total cost for the life of the room. This fact alone is one of the paramount advantages of hardwood interiors.

Keeping in mind the above conditions, finish treatments may range from none at all to the highest quality furniture finishes. Between these extremes lie many other finishes such as well rubbed paste wax, clear wood sealers, pigmented wood sealers, filler and sealers, shellac, shellac and varnish, flat, satin or gloss varnish and finally, lacquers. Also, frequently used are finishes produced by applying and wiping off paint. Stains and bleaches also have their place for certain wood interiors.

The most popular finishes are those which bring out the full natural beauty of hardwoods. Clear wood sealers, now used extensively for finishing hardwood floors, are well suited to wood interiors. These finishes, as well as shellac, varnish and lacquer, are more satisfactory where fumes, dust or hand smudges are likely to be encountered. For most finishes, the final treatment should be a coat of quality paste wax.



After selecting a finish material it is usually safest to apply it according to the manufacturer's recommendations. Variations are possible but may prove hazardous unless thoroughly tested or applied by experienced painters.

When the finish involves a stain or bleach which will materially change the color of the wood it is better to apply the pigmented coat before the wall paneling is put in place. By doing so the chance of pronounced color differences appearing between the joints is minimized. Another and equally important reason for applying at least one coat of the finish before putting the paneling up is to protect the wood against finger marks and similar blemishes.

Although high gloss finishes have been used, the flat to satin finishes are preferable for hardwoods and make a much more pleasing interior. Regardless of the finish selected it is always a good idea to confirm how it will look by applying it to a small piece of the wood to be used for the interior.

Completely modern and infinitely beautiful, quartered Southern sycamore is a wood of rare versatility.



Bedroom walls of willow display nature's own brand of color artistry.

SOUTHERN HARDWOOD USE CHART

Species	Description	Architectural & Other Uses	Finishes
ASH (White)	A hardwood combining medium weight with great toughness and strength. Ash is nearly white to light brown in color and has a prominent grain. It is marketed in two textures—"cabinet" ash and "firm and better."	Interior finish, paneling, cabinet work, furniture, handles and sporting goods.	Natural or Stained
BASSWOOD	An extremely soft and light weight hardwood, basswood is creamy white to pale brown in color. The fine uniform grain is not distinct. Basswood glues especially well and is easily worked.	Interior finish, cabinets, paneling, furniture and drawing boards.	Paint, enamel, stained or natural.
BEECH	A smooth, hard, long-wearing wood having excellent qualities for flooring. Beech has a pale flesh colored sapwood and light reddish brown heartwood. The wood has a fine grain and distinct ray cells.	Furniture, flooring, paneling, interior finish, handles and wooden ware.	Paint, enamel, stain or natural.
COTTONWOOD	A very light weight and soft hardwood with a nearly white color. Cottonwood has a uniform texture and faintly visible grain.	Furniture, paneling, interior finish, agricultural implements and containers.	Paint, enamel or natural.
CYPRESS	Although technically a softwood, Cypress grows and is manufactured with hardwoods. Cypress heartwood is reddish brown in color and highly decay resistant. The wood is medium grained and works easily. Pecky grades are also used extensively for paneling.	Millwork, paneling, interior and exterior finish, boats, tanks, greenhouses, etc.	Paint, enamel, stain or natural.
ELM	An attractive reddish brown wood with a pleasing and moderate grain. Sapwood is creamy white. Elm is an economical wood of excellent utility. Soft elm is medium in weight while hard elm weight approaches that of red oak. Both have excellent bending properties.	Furniture, paneling, interior finish and bent wood parts.	Natural or stained.
RED GUM	Coming from the heartwood of the red gum tree, it is one of America's truly fine cabinet woods. Possessing a soft, fine texture, a rich reddish brown color and often highly figured, red gum is a premier wood for interiors.	Interior finish, paneling, cabinet work, furniture and fixtures.	Natural or stained.
SAP GUM	Produced from the outer or sapwood position of the red gum tree, sap gum is flesh to light grey in color with the same fine texture and working properties of red gum.	Interior finish, paneling, cabinet work, furniture and containers.	Natural, stained, enameled or painted.
HACKBERRY	A naturally blond wood with a medium texture, hackberry possesses a moderately prominent and very attractive grain.	Furniture, paneling, cabinet work, and interior finish.	Natural or stained.
HICKORY	A very hard, tough and elastic wood possessing outstanding strength properties. The sapwood is nearly white and the heartwood tan to light brown.	Agricultural implements, sporting goods, interior finish and paneling.	Natural or stained.
MAGNOLIA	A medium weight hardwood having a uniformly fine texture. The sapwood is off-white in color. The heartwood, which is usually limited, is a dark greenish brown. Magnolia works extremely well and has a delicate grain pattern.	Interior finish, paneling, cabinet work and furniture.	Natural, stained, paint or enamel.
SOFT MAPLE	A smooth, fine textured, medium weight wood. Sapwood is white and the heartwood is a mild brown. Identical in appearance to hard maple but softer and easier to work. Soft maple often contains streaks associated with pin worm holes which, when selected as paneling, provide unusual decorative effects.	Interior finish, paneling, fixtures and furniture.	Natural, stained or enameled.
WHITE OAK	Oak is one of the world's most versatile woods. White oak has a light brown heartwood, white sapwood and a strong grain pattern. Both white and red oak have prominent wood rays when quarter-sawed.	Furniture, flooring, finish, paneling, fixtures and industrial uses.	Natural, stained, or bleached.
RED OAK	Except for a slight difference in color, red oak looks very much like white oak. It is also used for most of the same purposes. Red oak heartwood usually has a definite pinkish caste and the grain may appear somewhat stronger than white oak.	Furniture, flooring, finish, paneling, fixtures and industrial uses.	Natural, stained, or bleached.
YELLOW POPLAR	A light weight and uniformly textured wood, yellow poplar works easily, and takes an excellent enameled finish. The sapwood is white while the heartwood is yellowish green.	Furniture, interior finish, paneling, millwork and fixtures.	Paint, enamel or natural.
PECAN	Although a member of the hickory family, pecan is not quite so hard and is somewhat easier to work. The wood has a light colored sapwood, rich reddish brown heartwood and a beautiful grain pattern. Pecan has unusual wearing qualities and takes a variety of finishes very well.	Furniture, flooring, paneling, and interior finish.	Natural or stained.
SYCAMORE	An attractive reddish brown wood having a medium texture and interesting figure. The sapwood is flesh colored. Growth rings are not pronounced but the wood rays reveal fascinating beauty when quarter-sawed.	Furniture, interior finish, paneling and fixtures.	Natural or stained.
TUPELO & BLACK GUM	Both of these species have a fine texture and a faintly visible grain. Quarter-sawed black gum shows a beautiful ribbon stripe. The nearly white sapwood predominates with these species.	Furniture, interior finish, paneling, heavy duty flooring, fixtures and containers.	Paint, enamel, stain or natural.
WILLOW	A soft and light weight wood having a beautiful pale reddish brown heartwood and a light tan sapwood. Willow is easy to work, glues extremely well and is very stable.	Interior finish, paneling, furniture and cabinet work.	Natural, stained, painted or enameled.

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